



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours Part-II Examination, 2020

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-III

HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

Answer any *one* question from the following

20×1 = 20

1. Explain Plato's conception of the human soul and its parts. How does he prove the immortality of the Soul? 12+8 = 20
2. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of 'Form' and 'Matter'. Does the distinction between the Actual and Potential follow from the distinction between Form and Matter? Discuss. 14+6 = 20
3. Clearly explain the Cartesian dictum 'Cogito ergo sum'. Is it an inferential truth? 15+5 = 20
4. How does Berkeley establish the proposition 'esse est percipi'? Does it lead to solipsism? Discuss. 14+6=20
5. Explain, after Kant, the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments. What does he mean by 'Synthetic apriori judgments'? 12+8=20

SECTION-II

6. Answer any *two* questions of the following: 10×2 = 20
 - (a) How does Plato distinguish between opinion and knowledge? Discuss. 10
 - (b) Explain after Descartes' interactionism as a theory of mind-body relation. 10
 - (c) Explain Spinoza's conception of 'intellectual love of God'. 10
 - (d) How does Leibniz make a distinction between 'truths of fact' and 'truths of reason'? 10
 - (e) How does Locke distinguish between the primary and secondary qualities of matter? How far is this distinction tenable? 6+4=10

- (f) Distinguish between Subjective and Objective Idealism. 10
- (g) Distinguish after Hume between impression and idea. Are all our ideas derived from impressions? Discuss. 6+4=10
- (h) "Sense is blind without understanding and understanding is empty without Sense". Discuss this view of Kant. 10

SECTION-III

7. Answer any *five* questions of the following with brief justification, wherever necessary: 2×5 = 10
- (a) Define analytic proposition with example.
 - (b) Define Idea after Plato.
 - (c) Name two books of Plato.
 - (d) What are the marks of aposteriori knowledge?
 - (e) Define Substance after Descartes'.
 - (f) How does Spinoza define attributes?
 - (g) What is parallelism about body-mind relation?
 - (h) Define Complex ideas after Locke.
 - (i) What is Copernican revolution?
 - (j) Define Leibniz's theory of pre-established harmony.
 - (k) What, according to Hume, is the theory of Constant Conjunction?
 - (l) Why is Hume called a Skeptic?
 - (m) What does Aristotle mean by Substance?
 - (n) Does the ultimate mover himself move?
 - (o) Who wrote the book *Critique of Pure Reason*?

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